THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES. The Bonaparte-Patterson Legitimacy Case.

DETAILS OF THE ENTIRE AFFAIR. THE CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE.

Unjust Policy of Napoleon the First.

The Arrival of Jerome and His Wife in Europe.

THE EMPEROR'S ORDER FOR HIS ARREST. ACTION OF THE BONAPARTE FARILY.

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Proceedings of the Conseil de Famille in 1856.

INTERESTING LEGAL DEVELOPEMENTS.

The Bonaparte Patterson affair is now attracting public ttention in a suit brought by Madame Patterson Bona-Bultimore, first wife of the ex-King of Westlia, and her son by that marriage, to recover the Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

Jerome Bonaparte, in the year 1803, during the Con of his brother, came to the United States to stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, then a on of France. During his sojourn here he became ed with the family of Mr. William Patterson, a citizen of Baltimore, and finally was united in to his daughter Elizabeth, though not without ole opposition on the part of Monsieur Pichon, he French Consul in the United States. Subsequently eturned to Europe, and sent his wife to Holland proceeded to meet his brother. This parting roved to be a final one, though letters were written by which he protested his faithfulness. The of Jerome (Madame Letitia), in accordance with provisions of the French law, applied for a divorce son. The Pope, however, refused to grant it, th a decree was finally obtained from the clergy of declaring the marriage annulled. Jerome, on the of August, 1807, was married a second time to Catherine of Wurtemburg, and was proclaimed of Westphalia in the latter part of the rear. After this event he wrote several to Miss Patterson in America in which he requestto come to Europe, and with her son, upon whom strous of conferring a position suitable to his with a title and revenue. All these offers she efused, and in January, 1813, obtained a divorce on her chaif from the Legislature of Maryland. In 1819 ent to Europe, where she was received with expressions of the greatest amity on the part of her husband' ally, and her son, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, was asked in rriage for the daughter of Joseph, brother of the Em-This latter offer was refused, and the young Je n 1829, married in America. Such is a brief av opsis of the events that preceded the death of Prince , which took place last year. His demise tovolves ome new developments of this remarkable affair, and the new trial is set down for the 25th uit., so that intellithe preliminary proceedings may be expected the arrival of the next European steamer.

Prince Napolcon and his sister Mathilde feeling red at the attention bestowed on Madame Bona Patterson and her son, as their own moral legitiis thereby affected, and at the instigution of the of Wurtemburg, brought a suit before the Conseil Famille, for the purpose of depriving Mr. Jecome naparte-Patterson, the son of Malame Bonaparte-Patfrom bearing the title of Bonaparte. The pro-1856, we translate from the Independence Beloe of 234 alt. The various correspondence which passed other members of the Bonaparto family in relation to the marriage, together with the application for and

of this remarkable case are embodied in the report of the proceedings of this trial given below.

[Translated from the Paris correspondence of the Independence Beige, Jan. 22, for the Naw York Beato ]
Three years ago I furnamed you an account of the proceedings which took place before the Conseil de Finnille in relation to the suit brought at the request of their floyal Highnesses the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathide against M. Jerome Napoleon Benaparte, issue of a former marriage, commarted in 1863 by the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon with Miss Patterson.

Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, soon after the establishment of the second empire, had been restored to his rank, a second decree had conferred upon his sin a position in the French army. These two acts had awakened the attention of the children born of the second marriage, and the arrival at Paris, in 1866, of his Majesty, the King of Wortemburg, decided them upon laying their claims before the Conseil de Finnille.

These claims were intended to effect a decision "that Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, the defendant, not having the power to exercise any of the rights which pertain to legitimate descont, Mr. Jerome Patterson and his off agring should be compelled to henceforth lay aside the name of Bonaparte.

Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, maintaining that he was a member of the family of the Emperor, refused to present himself before the Conceil, and maintained his right to bear the name of his father.

The case was tried, and on the 4th of July, 1856, the Conceil & Finnille, Messieurs Abattecei, then keeper of the seals, Fould, Tropleng, de Morny, Baroche and d'Ornaud presiding, rendered a decision whose terms are important to know, as they will be again brought up in the new suit as constituting the affair decided. This de cision says:—

Since the demand introduced before the Coursi de Fousille by their inspectal higherases, the Prince Napoleon and the Princes Mathide, is intended to deprive Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, son of Miss Patterson, of the right to bear the hame Bonaparte and of claiming any of the right to bear the hame Bonaparte Tamily;

Since upon this two-fold intention it must be undecstood that the decree of the 2d of March, 1865, has rendered nuit and void, even as regards children born or to be born, the marriage contracted in 1865 by the Prince Jerome, then a minor;

marriage centracted in ISB by the Frince Jerome, then a nation;

Since the authority of that sovereign decree cannot be contacted, and upon the faith of which an ther marriage had been contracted.

Hince it does not appear from the facts and circumstances of the suit that the defendant has the right of availing himself of the benefit of articles 201, 202, Ced Napoleon;

Said defendant since his birth has constantly borns the name of Bocaparie;

Bince that same has been given to him, in his birth-register and beptism, in all acts of civil life, in his relations with so clety, and finally by all the members of the imperial ramily. Since that same has been given to him, in his birth-register and beptism, in all acts of civil life, in his relations with so clety, and finally by all the members of the imperial ramily. Since that some few the continue the name which never has been denied him.

For these reasons the closes? sustain the defendant in the possession of the name Bonaparte, by which he has always been known, though it does not follow for this reason that his to possess the right of availing himself of the beneatt of griticles 201, 202, code Napoleon.

The first of these articles provides that a marriage which has been declared null shall, nevertheless, produce civil effects, as well in relation to the married couple as to the children, when it has been contracted in goot faith. The second article adds that if good faith existion the part of one only of the married couple, the married couple at the children issued of the marriage.

M. Bonaparte, in a document transmitted to the Minister of Justice, protested against this decision for the reason that, whatever might have been the recital which alone constituted the thing decided, one of the reason that, whatever might have been the recital which alone constituted the thing decided, one of the reason has whatever might have been the recital which alone constituted the thing decided, one of the reason has whether the protest of the minister of the succession f

and legally annulled? And even admitting that it was, can the divorced wire and the child born of the union claim the benefits which the law attaches to putative marriages—that is, marriages contracted in good faith. Such are the two questions which, after having been debated before the Consent de Fimille, are to come againstin time with the concurrence of the wife—before the Tribunal de la Seine.

These preliminaries being understood, I will endeavor to state impartially, by means of documents, which will be laid before the Tribunal, and by devoting a large space to the cliations, the circumstances which have preceded, accompanied and followed the marriage whose validity and legal character are the object of the present suit.

suit.

The peace of Amiens had been signed hardly one year when a rupture became imminent. The First Consul, while concentrating all his maritime forces, at the same time sought allies for France against England. Wishing to secure the good will of the United States he determined to cede Louisiana to them in consideration of eightly millions of france, one fourth of which was to be devoted, he said, to indemnifying American commerce for losses sustained by captures of vessels made during the preceding wars.

devoted, he said, to intending an expectation of vessels made during for losses sustained by captures of vessels made during the preceding wars.

Accordingly, in the latter part of May, 1903, the young Jerome Bonacarte sailed from Martinique on a merchant vessel for the United States. The relations which he sought in that country were agreeable to the political views of his brother. Among the families at which he visited was that of Mr. William Patterson, one of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of Maryland. President Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Livingston, United States Minister at Paris, dated November 4, 1803, writes.—

mest wealthy and respectable citizens of Maryland. President Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Livingston, United States Minister at Paris, dated November 4, 1863, writes.—

Mr. Patterson is the President of the Bank of Baltimere and the richest man in Maryland, and perhaps in the United States, with the exception of Mr. Carroll. He is a man of finmense property and great respectability. Hismother is stater of Gene at Semuel cantile, and the Immiy to soue of the first in the United States. Such conditions determine rank in a country where there are no heredilary titles.

This letter led to the rumors which soon began to spread of the approaching union between the brotzer of the First Consul and Missa Patterson. Miss Flizabeth Paterson, it is said in the memoir published in her favor, united to the natural graces of youth and beauty the precious gifts of an elegant and crudite education. We read further, an estimation entirely different, not of the personal advantages, but of the character and education of Miss Patterson. Be this as it may, the heart of the young officer was soon taken captive, and on the 25th of October, 1803, citizen Pichon, Consul to the United States, learned from the lips of the young Jerome Bonaparte himself, that he had, through the agency of M. Yrajo, the Spanish Minister, asked the hand of Miss Patterson in marriage. Citizen Pichoe understood the first Consul. It was not difficult for him to divine the vast intentions which the future Emperor dreamed of for hanself and his family, and to what consure he would be exposed if he sough not to break off or postpone the marriage of one of his brothers with a lady citizen of a republic. So, hardly had he received the confidence of the young man when he set himself to work to cause him to abandon his design. Mr. Jerome Honaparte, although his officer's brovet stated him to be twenty-two years of age, had not completed his macketenth. M. Pichon end-avored to make him understand that a marriage contracted at his age without the consent of his parents

I doubt not that the manner in which I have conducted this embarrassing affair, the state of isolation in which he saw he would be placed towards every agent of the government and the Spanish Minister, as well as the firm tone in which I reproached bim with his official position, have led citizen Jerome to the resolution which he has taken.

represerved him with his official position, have led citizen Jerome to the resolution which he has taken.

There was too much exuitation in his victory. Whether it was a sudden change in the resolutions of the Patterson family and young Jerome, or whether the declarations of the latter had been made with the object of relaxing the vigilance of the Consul, certain it is that within a month afterwards the marriage so unexpected by the Petkon took place.

The Consul was not the only person surprised. Admiral Willaumez, who commanded the French fleet, was also surprised, and in a despatch to Decree, Minister of the Marine, informing him of the marriage contracted by the brother of the First Consul, says.—"I have ondeavored a great deal to turn him from this undertaking, and I believed it actually foregone, when at the end of two mosths I learned that it had just been consummated at the house of the lady's father, with the greatest secreey."

The memoir poblished by the Patterson family declares, on the contrary, that it was celebrated with great solematity in Estimore. However this may be, here is an authentic copy of the terms of the act as inscribed upon the registers in the cathedral:—

Ratrisone, Dec. 24, 1803.

With license, I this day united in the body bonds of mar-

hts wife. 43., Rishop of Baldmore.

The marriage was preceded by a contract regulating the pecuniary part of the arrangement. It is necessary for me to bring to your attention certain passages of that act which may very probably be called into question by the advecates of Prince Napoleon.—

of the said marriage, either in the French republic or the State of Maryland aforesaid, the said Jerome Bonagarte engage, at all times and at the request of the said Elizabeth Patterson and of the said W. Patterson, or of the one or the other of them, to remove those diffentiles, and to give to the union of the said Jerome and the said Elizabeth Patterson and of the said W. Patterson, or of the one or the other of them, to remove those diffentiles, and to give to the union of the said Jerome and the said Elizabeth all the form and validity or a perfect marriage, according to the regular laws of the said State of Maryland and the said republic of France, conformably to all the conventions, clauses and acts agreed to in the present articles.

Article 4. In case where, by any cause whatever, on the port of the said Jerome Bonaparie, or of either his parents, there should ensure a separation between the said Jerome and the said Elizabeth Patterson—separation a cinculo from the bonds of matrimony, or a mease of those of from bed and board), or in any other form whatever which may dod prevent, in that case the said Elizabeth Patterson shall have a right to the property and to the tail and entire enjoyment of one third of the extate, real personni and mixed, of the said Jerome Bonaparie, for herself, her belies, executors, administraters, &c., Act the said direction of the said Jerome Bonaparie, for herself, her belies, executors, administraters, &c., and the necessary acts and accomment, for accomment, and the part alipabated, &c., &c.

It must be remarked that in that circumstance the Vice Consul of France at Savannah, M. softlin, believed it to be his duty to follow a very different line of conduct from that of M. Fichon. He appears to have taken an active part in the marriage, and that the two young persons appeared to have taken an active part in the marriage.

In a later despatch, addressed to M. de Talleyrand, he expresses himself in these torms in reference to the young couple, who had just arrived (on the 12t

Thace seldom seen Madame Jecome Bonsparie, that I may be initiaken.

Besides this opinion of the character of Madame Jerome Bonsparte, it is necessary to bring forward one still more grave, which a seeling of reserve, easy to understand, would have induced me to pass by in science if it did not figure in the record of the documents submitted by Prince Napoleon to the examination of the Tribunal. It is found in a passage of the will of M. W. Patterson him sect. He says—

The conduct of my daughter Betay has all her life been controlled by such a refulge of disabslicate that she has never consulted, in any circum tangents of the fribunal of feelings, and has caused me more activity and grey optimizer of feelings, and has caused me more activity and grey optimizer of feelings, and character together; her solly and her miscoolal title rest of my children together; her solly and her miscoolal title rest of my children together; her solly and her miscoolal title rest of my children together; her solly and her miscoolal title rest of my children together; her solly and her miscoolal title rest of my children together; her solly and her miscoolal title rest of my property with my other children. Conditioning, not withstanding the weakness of human nature, and that she is no less my child, it is my will and pleasure to declare in her favor as follows—I give and bequeath to my said daughter. Detay &c., &c.

On the 90th of June, 1964, six months after the murriage, the Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote to M Pichon—IIIs Majerty has also been satisfied with your wise and reflective conduct, but very little so with the conduct of M. Sottin, the vice Consul at Saramala. M. Jerome Compared: in contracting a marriage contrary to the laws of France, of which he is a citizen, had nothing to expect but that the marriage would be considered thegal. His Males y considers it mill and void, and does not recognise it.

A great event was about to be accomplished. The First Consul of the republic had been proclaimed the word to destroy t

At the moment when the Emperor had arranged in his-imily the division of so much grandeur, so as to com-mand the respect and the fear of the sovereigns of Eu-tope, the marriage contracted in America between his-prother Jerome and the daughter of the President of the Sank of Baltimere was, according to his view, entirely-isproportioned to the actual order of affairs. "This mar-tage," says the author of the "Consulate and the Em-

by law,

3. That she expressly reserves to herself this right, before
whosever the case might come: and as soon as she shall be
ble she will obtain a decres of the act of celebration to proounce its entire mullity.

NAPOLEON, ENFREDR OF THE FIRMULE—
In view of the act received by Raguideau, notary of Paris, the third Ventoes, year xiti, containing, &c., &c. In view of article third, sections first and second of the law of the 20th of September, 1792; the articles mixty-three, one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and sixty-six, one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and eighty-three of the civit code, and the Senates consultum of the 28th Floreat, year XII, of the Council of State, Considering that the marriage of a minor or attracted in a foreign country, without

tion of the act of celebration of a pretended marriage, which M. Jerome Bonaparte may have contracted in a foreign country.

In the, in the 30th Ventose, year xiil, a new decree was issued, which this time radically annualled the marriage celebrated in America.

Under these considerations the Emperor recalled the decree of the 11th Ventose and the motives which induced it, and adds:—

These precautions not having appeared to us sufficient to guard the dignity of our crown against all injury, and to secure the precruation of those richts which, like all other princes, we exercise over all those who have the privilege of being our subjects, we have deemed it important to the welfare of the State, and to the honor of our being our subjects, we have demed it important to the welfare of the State, and to the honor of our being our subjects, we have demed it important to the welfare of the State, and to the honor of our biperial family, to declare in an irrevenable magner the unlint of the said pretended marriage, as well as to prevent and render with all attempts which had be made to give it any force or effect. For these reaches we have ordained ard decreed as follows:—Art. 1. The pretended marriage contracted in a foreign Couldry by our brother Jerome Bonaparte is null and void and can never have ary civil effect. All agreements concerning the said pretended marriage are also null and of no effect. Art. 2. The children born and to be born from this said marriage shall be always reputed illegitimate and will not be entitled to claim any parental rights founded on that union.

Art. 3. All the officers of the civil service of the enapire are expressly prohibited and forbidden to receive on their registers the copy of the act of celebration of the said marriage of any other act which might tend to confirm it.

The milosters of every form of worship are also prohibited and forbidden to conservate, according to the ceremonies of their respective creeks, the said pretended marriage, or to bless any new union which might

their respective creeds, the said pretended marriage, or to bless any new union which might confirm it.

While these acts were being promulgated in France, M. Jerome Bonsparte and his young wife left the United States for France. In the month of April they arrived at Lisbon. On receiving this intelligence the Emperor wrote from Stupinis to the Minister of the Marine, to prevent the debarkation of the wife of his brother. He wrote in the same scuse to the Minister of Police. He says:—

Monsienr Jerome has arrived at Lisbon. I have given him directions to come to Milan, passing through Perpignan, Tou-louse, Grenoble and Turin. My incention, if he turns aside from that route, or passes through Bordeaux or Paris, is to cause him to be arrested. See to it that he does not solourn at Bordeaux, and that he be arrested and sent to Milan by an officer of the gend-ames. If the woman who is with him should come to Bordeaux, I desire that she shall not be permitted to land, and that she shall be directed to return to America. I desire you to call her Miss Patterson, which is the title that belongs to her. You perceive how I am in, terested in this affair. If that woman has eluded the police and has ceme to Paris with him, you will send her to Amsterdam, where she will embent on the first American vegsel.

And some days after the Emperor wrote to his brother Jerome, as soon as he was informed of his arrival in Alexandria.—

ther Jerome, as soon as he was informed of his arrival in Alexandria.—
Your union with Miss Paterson is null in the eyes of religion and the law. Write to Miss Paterson to return to America. I shall give her a pension of 60,0007, on condition that in no case shall she bear my name, to which she has no right by reason of the non existence of the union. Inform her of your-olf, that you have not been able, and that you cannot, change the nature of things.

At the same time similar instructions were addressed to Lucien concerning the marriage contracted with Madame Jouberton, which for several years had been regarded as a mesultiance in the eyes of the head of the imperial family.

The following is the reply which Lucien made to the person who brought him the message from his brother:—You conclude by tracing out for me the line of conduct I ought

You conclude by tracing out for me the line of conduct I ought o pursue, viz —to destroy the contract which has united us or the last three years—to bring back to Paris my wife changed into a concubine—to separate my daughters from

honored and happy. Sir, I respect in you the organ of the Emperor. Know, however, that rather than descend to such infamy, I would immodate my son and my daughter with my own hand.

Jerome was far from having the energy of Lucien. He never dreamed for a moment of open resistance to the plainty expressed will of his brother and insider. Did he hope in appearing to submit to gain time, and to appears him: This appears to have been the result of his former letters which he wrote to his wife after their separation. That separation took place at Lisbon, on the 5th of April. This was the last occasion on which Madame Bonaparte saw her husband. On separating from her he sent her a letter written in penell, which reads as follows:—

Lisbon, April 1886.

At length we are on our way, my good wife. Put away from your thoughts all gloomy presentiments. Have conficered in our husband. The greatest misfortune that could beful us is to live peacefully in a strange country. But, when we are ingelier, are we not certain of being happy: This was reserved it hings which I advise you against:—First, not to weep, because tears never do any good, and may do a great deal of harm. Secondly, take care neither to receive nor pay a view, and to have always with you either Madame Anderson, the Doctor or William. Thirdly, see all that is to be seen; because is appears too ish to leave a country without seeing its currosities. I embrace you, as I love you, and you know that I love you greatly.

A second letter was addressed to Madame Bonaparte at Amsterdam, under the pseudonym of Madame d'Albert, it is dates!—

I arrived here the day before vestorday, my very good and beloved Eliza. The Emperoe and all my family are at Milan, where I have derided to got; but my voyage will not be prolonged more than ten or fifteen days, and under all circumstances, on the list or I lost of June, I shall be with you. I lope, my good wife, that all may be well. At least I will de all that I can, and after that I will put my confidence in food, and we will soo

in you; have as notch in the, and we shall some before Your loving inaband.

In another leiter, written on the 3d of May, 1805, we read—

I have just arrived at the too of Mount Cenis. To more row I will be with the Emperor.

You may rest a street that between the lat and the Hith of Jame I shall be with you. Your loving hashand.

The Emperor, notwithstanding, was desirous of conditioning, by the consent of the head of the clurch, the decree which severed a union consecrated according to the rives of the Chinoic church. On the 24th of May, 1805, in a letter addressed to Pius VII. he lays before the Holy Father the circumstances under which the marriage had taken place. He adds.

I would desire a built from your Holmes to annul this marriage. I send to your Holmess a good many decuments, among which is one from Cardinal Caselli, from which your Holmess will neck will receive much information. It will be easy for me to cause its annulment in Paris, for the Gallican church regards such marriage as reli and void. It appears to me to be better that it should be done at Rome, if for no other reason as an example to the members of sovereign familias who may contract marriage with a Protestant. I trust that your Holmess will do this quietly. It is important for France that a Protestant girl should not be so near to me; it is dangerous that a minor or insectent years, and a distinguished young man, should be exposed to such a accuration contract to the evil laws and to all property. I puzy, most they rout have and to all property. I puzy, most they had be given and the government of our hely mother church. Your devoted sen.

The reply of the Holy Father was forwarded, June 27, 1805. It was a flat returned to us or with a we could imagine, the result of our application is the of all the motives which have been submitted to us or with a we could imagine, there is not one which permits us to accord, as we would wish so the processes all the recurse presented and admits which your Majesty in the presented that the festive w

lity should be submitted to the Courts:—

Lam not at all of your opinion regarding derome. If he were married in France, before officers of the civil State, a judgment would be nace-sary to anual it. Married abroad, his contract not being insertibed on any register; a minor, and without the publication of but as, there is no more marriage than between two lovers who are married in agarden, on the altar of love, in the face of the moon and stars. They call themselves married; but, love at an end, thoy find they are not so. There should have been a religious.—a priest. The Pope believed so. He has recalled his, error. I have sent back the girl, and an satisfied with the soung man, who has mind, and kin was he has committed a folly, which he wishes to repair as far as less in his power.

Madame Bonaparte would not consent to address to the Emperor the letters, copies of which nad been sent to her. These which she continued to receive from her husband sustained, for a time, her courage and her hopes. He wrote to her from Paris, Oct. 4, 1305:—

TO MADAME JEROME BONAFARTE, L'Indou:

MY DEAR AND BELOVED WIFE—Life is nothing to me without you and my son. We shall be, my Eliza, separated some
time, but in the end our misfortunes will terminate. Be tranquil; I will never abandon you. Three days later he wrote:-

Three days later he wrote:—
If you go to the United Sistes, it is my wish that you live in your house; that you keep four horses, and that you live in a suitable manner as if I were there myself. If the Emperor should send you money you must not refuse it. It would rivitate him. I would suffer by that refusal, and it would retard our affairs. I have a great deal of hope, but hope alone will not suffice. For the rest dear wife rely on me. I know what I must do, and I hope I shall attain my end. Be persuaded, my dear wife, that work and suffer but for you and my son. Let people say what they please. My dear Eliza I embrace you at thousand times.

And again from Paris on the 16th of the same month And again from Paris on the 16th of the same month of October:—

And again from Paris on the 16th of the same month of October:—

Be tranquil my El'za. After the war you shall see your good husbard again. I am astenished that you have not sent me your portait, and that of my son. You know how I love Octavios, Jegomia and the other children. Judge to what an extent I must adore my own who has been unfortunate from his birth. He has not even the satisfaction of receiving the embraces of his unbappy father. At least my Eliza lavish on him your affection, Teach him to love and esteem his father, and tell him his father will always prefer you to all the greatness, fortune and color of elevaled rank. To leave you my dear wife I never entertained the fatal thought, but I conduct myself like a man of honor, like a brave and loyal soldier. I deprive myself of my wife, of my son, to make war and defend my country, and after I shall have fulfilled a brother's duty to the Emperor, I shall fill those of father and, husband. You will be told that I have been named Prince and Grand Admiral. I will be, perhaps, but I have not been yet. I love my country, and after I shall have fulfilled a brother's duty to the Emperor, I shall fill those of father and drank damiral. I will be, perhaps, but I have not been yet. I love my country, and after I should be my like a man who, accustomed to fear nothing, will never forget that he is the father of Jerome Napoleon and husband of Eliza. I embrace you as I love you, and I love you like any like. J. R.

Madame Bonaparte, tired of her solitary existence in London, little worthy of her character and situation, decided to return with her son to the United States. Letters continued with the expression of the same sentiments of tenderness and the same hopes for the fature.

We must further cite the following passage from a letter addressed from Cayenne, 26th May, 1806, by Jerome Bonaparte to his "beloved wife."

De you believe, my good wife, that if I had renounced you would compand the vessels of his Majesty?

Bonaparte to his "beloved wife."

De you believe, my good wife, that if I had renounced you would command the vessels of his Majesty? For an ordinary officer, the post I occupy is excellent, especially at my age; but, for me, who with word one could and can still be creything, what is if?

Be persuaded, my good Eliza, that if I had wished to separate from you and my son, who are the objects of my entire affection, be persuaded. I say, that after all have had to suffer, that would be already done and at this moment I would, instead of being a subject, reign a soversign. But, my beloved, do not believe that your good husband will ever repent. I perferred you to a crown, and I will prefer you still to all the world. Alast my Eliza, you are, with our dear son, the only being for whom I desire to live and the only person who could make me desire a crown that

I might be able to offer it to you, or who could make me feel the pleasure of refusing it if you sould not share it.

After the war, Eliza, it I can transfer my fortune to the Daniel State war, Eliza, it I can transfer my fortune to the Daniel State war. It is a transfer my fortune to the Daniel State war, and the state of the pleasure of the could be a sacrilice for me if you were not the object of it. The could be a sacrilice for me if you were not the object of it. The could be a sacrilice for me if you were not the object of it. The could be a sacrilice for me if you were not the object of it. The could be a sacrilice for me if you were not the object of it. The could be a sacrilice for me if you were not the object of it. The could be a sacrilice of the could be coul

To Fina.—

The postrait of my son which yes sent me through M. Le éanus, has made me very happy, my dear kliza; but all my wishes are not fulfilled. The events which have happened since our separation can never efface you from any remonstrates. I have ever preserved my tenderness for y remonstrates in the product of the

sist. On this last point he expressed himself in these terms:—

Here then in presume, Eliza, is what I propose for you and our son, and which I will have as much pleasur in doing; You shall have at Smalcalden, which is thirty leagues from Cassel, a beautiful residence, commodous and worthy of you in every respect. I will give you, as well as our child, the titles of Prince and Princess of smalcalden, with two bundred thousand france sent, and I await but your consent to all this. I will be, besides, in doing that, in accord with the Emperor, who cherishes for you a read esteem, but whom pointed interests will never permit to enange in his plans. Your consent will make me very nappy, Eliza, and if I can succeed in soothing, I will feel, then alone, the value of power. You have the means of acquanting me with your reply, by sending it to Joseph, and directin, him to proceed to Cassel, in case, Eliza, that you object to living in Westphalta (which I do not believe, since at Smalcalden you will be separated from Westbhalta by a portion of Saxony), in that case, I say, I will do whatever would be agreeable to you, and, then yeven, I will inser you the rent of 200,000 francs.

Besides, I will mention to y a that Westphalta is the only country where you may be certain of being free and of having a guaranty which the independence of my crown ensures you, and then, moreover, I will be always happy to sacrifice everything that your days may pass tranquily with out any other drawback than that occasioned by our unhappy connection, and which you must not think to bear alone.

In the remainder of the letter he endeavors to make Madame Bonaparte comprehend that the birth of her son happening before the accession of the Emperor, hinders the child from planing the title of French Prince. He protests to overflowing his attributement to them both. It was to be enabled to see them and keep his child near him, that he contrived the plan he proposes. He says.—

I would rather less my States and my life, than suffer that my son shou

proposes. He says.—

I would rather lose my States and my life, than suffer that my son should fall into other hands than mine. Who knows what might happen' and who would be answerable to me for an existence which, everywhere clae but with its father and mother, there is an interest in putting an end to? Who would be responsible to me for it? Woo, Eliza, if before the arrival of M. I.— you give that child.

To the latter the Eliza To this letter the King anded his portrait, intended for his well beloved son, then aged three years.

The following note accompanied the package: To MY SON IN BALTINORE:

MY BELOVED SON—Your letter causes me a very lively jey. 
Separated from you, I live but in the hope of embracing you soon. I love you tenderly, and I hope it will not be necessify to break the heart of your good mamms, and that she will come to Europe with you. Addeu my beloved son Never forget your father, who loves you with all his soul, and wishes you may be the object of his pride, as you are of his tender-bees and affection. I send you my portrait.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

The message remained unanswered. Three years and more rolled away without the King of Westphalia having any correspondence with his wife and son; but in the begining of 1812 two more letters arrived at Baltimere from Casset:—

Cassei:—
To Madame n'Albert, nee Miss Eliza Patterson:—
My Drak Eliza—How long since I have heard news from
you and my son. In the whole world you could never find a
better or tenderer friend than I. I had many things to write
10 you. But since I fear that this letter may be intercepted,
1 confine myself to giving you news of myself and asking y is
concerning yourself and my son. Be persuaded that all will
be arranged sconer or later, for the Emperor certainly is the
best, as well as the greatest of men. Your good and affect
tionate friend,

Casser: Eth. 20, 1812. My DEAR SON-I hope that this letter will be more forthat that those I have written to you, and which, I suppose

My Dear Son—I hope that this letter will be more fortunate than those I have written to you, and which, I suppose
have not reached you. I desire that you will not forget me
because nothing could replace your tenderces; and that you
he always good and tender to your mother, who can set you
an example of the best as well as the most virtuous of mo
thers. I embrace you with all my heart. Your affectionate
and good father,
This new letter produced an effect altogether different
from that which the Prince expected. Madame Bana
parte, perceiving herself decidedly abandoned, resolved
to break all the bonds which still bound her to him
whom she had married, and to strip him of all the rights
he might still claim to exercise over her and
her child. She appealed to the laws of her country
to pronounce a divorce between her and her husband.
She was in fact divorced a rincule matrimorph in the
month of January, 1813, by an act passed by the Legislature of Maryland, with the reservation of her rights and
those of her son.

The events which occurred in the course of the years

month of January, 1813, by an act passed by the Legislature of Maryland, with the reservation of her rights and these of her son.

The events which occurred in the course of the years 1813, '14 and '15, produced no change in the situation of Madanes Bonsparte, she remained with her son in America. On emerging from chilchood, the young Bonsparte found among the members of his father's family, numerous preceds of interest and affection. In 1819 he came to Europe with his mother. After having spent sometime in Geneva to complete his education, he went to Rome in 1821. He had seen at Brussels the Princess Julia, wife of the Count of Survilliers; in Italy he met the Princess Borghese, Prince Louis, the family of Lateen, Prince of Canino. At Bruse he was received in a fatherly menner by Cardinal Fresch and his grammother, Madame Lettita Benaparte.

At this juncture there was a serious question of marrying him to the Princess Charlette, daughter of the Count de Survilliers, whom he had known in the United States and with whom he was united by the ties of mutual friendship. This project, due to the Princess Pauline, was favored by all the family, and especially by Madame Lettia. The second wife of Prince Jerome herself, the august Princess Catharine, of Wurtemberg, did not hesitate to support this alliance which she said would place Jerome in a position on a footing with her and her children. The marriage was not consummated. The mutual affection of the two young people, born amid the joy and gaicty of carly life, had the charm and freedom of a brotherly attachment. The projects of their parents awoke in them no other sentiment, and as their correspondence attests, the many years which followed changed in no respect that which provides and their correspondence attests, the many years which followed changed in no respect that which from their childhood:

In this connection it suffices to cite the last passage of a letter, which, August 20, 1824, the Princess Charlotte with the connection of a tatachment and true release

it is after due consultation with her that I soud you this reply, which, as you may injec, is with the knowledge of my excellent wife.

When this letter reached the United States, M. Bon-parte was already gone. His father learning his approaching arrival, wrote to him again. He informed him that he would wait for him at Foligne on the 28th of August, but he deviated from his journey and went to Rome, "in order," said he, "that he should not run the risk of being placed in a false position." These fears, however, were not realized. At Rome, at Florence, at Sienna, the young men seemed to have again found the good will, tenderness and hearty welcome of his grandmether, uncles, ands and coughns. In the letters which he received from them he is treated like a relation. The Countess of Survilliers calls him "My dear and amiable mephew." The young children of the Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, write to him in the most affectionate terms. The ordest, then eged twelve years, signs himself "Your good brother." He also received from his cousins, the sons of Queen Hortense, testimonials of their friendship. One of the letters which the Prince Louis wrote is as follows:

Roya. March 17, 1826.

My Dean Japonn—I have been, or rather we all have been very sorry for your departure. I hope that we will see each very sorry for your departure. I have not there has white halve, deaded, which happily laws now of me. The cortens, Medame and my uncle Jerome have all had a cold, but they sie now better. I have no other new to give you, but Napoleon, to whom I have written, will communicate to you in thil. I hope you will receive this letter as a mark of my true friendship. They cousin and friend.

When he was about returning to the United States, before crobarking, he remained some time at Florence, where Madame Lettins, who had received his adies at Rome, addressed him the following letter.

My Dean Son—I have received the adies at Rome, addressed him the following letter.

My Dean Son—I have received the bands and received the ad

P. S.—Your brothers and sister send their love. The Queen begs to be runembered.

Other letters of compliment on his marriage were addressed to him by the Count de Sarvilliers, the Count of Saint Lev, and the princesses Jalic and Charlotte. They are all expressive of cordial analty.

The news which M. Bonaparte afterwards sent of the birth of a son, on the 5th of Noversber, 1830, was received in a similar spirit by the whole family. Felicitations on this happy occurrence were andressed to him by his father, his grandfather, the Count of Survikiers and the Count of St. Leu. The Prince Jerome said:—

I hope that the dear child will grow to your saif faction, and will be a consolation to you. I bless him, as well as yourself, at d love to thick that i shall embrace him one of these days. Madame Mere also sent her blessing to the new born babe. Indeed, the letter of the Count de Saint Leu is that of a parent who considered that birth as a family affair. Your very affections uncle.

veey affectionate uncle,

The family of Europe, by rectiprocity, did not full to
express to M. Bonsparte their hopes for the happiness
which would soften for him the rigors of exits.

When the marriage of the Frincess Mathible with
Count Bernidoff had been declared upon, Frince Napoleon
was the first to announce it to his brother. He says:

Knowing, my dear Jerome, your love for Loco, I hazten to
give you this news. The letter concludes in these words:-

The letter contacts in the prome, as well as your wife and your little one, and am during the your devoted brother and triend.

NAPOLE IN BONAPARTE. riend, NAPOLE ON BONAPARTS.

His brother also wrote to bim in transmitting a lotte

His brother also wrote to him in transmitting a latter from court Pemisloff. The Count reminds M. Boasparte of their old acquaintancesnip, and adds:—
That union causes me to be ingressed with very happy presages. But among the features of happiness by which she is surrounded, I will place in the foremost rank that of always remembering the featings of kindness for those per-sons to whome Mathilda accords her affections. In conse-quence you are one of those from whom I will ask a friend-ship that 1 hope will be comented in the future more and more. Shortly after the Princess Mathilde desired to expres

interest of a shoere friendship the conclusion of my marriage. We new condition a lizes all no loopes which I had anticipated. But, while I am apply an not the less attached to all the affections at apply and processed before my marriage, and you know, my my marriage, and you know, my my my become as a shore you have in my affections. Give my affectionate compilments to my sister in law, though I have not the pleasure of knowing her; assure her of my affection for her. A thousand compilments from the Baroness. Your most affectionate sister.

MATHILDER

Good relations nover ceased to exist between M. Bona-parte and Frince Louis Napolson. In 1837 M. Bonaparte offered his dwelling to the Prince, who was coming to the United States, and the latter wrote to him:—

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

On the 1st of January, 1853, M. Bonaparte

capreased by universal suffrage," The Emperor replication of the control of the c